

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

And You Can Form Clubs Any Week or Any Month.

FORM A CLUB!

VOL. XX. NO. 5.

POLITICAL GATHERINGS.

Hill's Hand Seen in the Work of New York Delegates.

Letter of Withdrawal Expected from Cleveland-Wisconsin Democrats.

Gen. Palmer in the Field—Manley of Maine on Deck.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Democratic State committee met in room 9 of the Hoffman House at noon today, and called the State convention to be held at Albany, Feb. 22.

The meeting was brief and business like, as no opposition was made to the time and place named.

The corridors of the hotel were thronged with Democratic politicians prior to the meeting of the committee.

There seemed to be a general opinion that the delegates to the Chicago national convention would be a unit, and that their choice for a presidential candidate would be United States Senator R. B. Hill.

Mr. Hill was the hotel, but he did not come down into the corridors.

He received all visitors in his apartments on the second floor. The four districts of Kings county were now said to be for Hill, and the Albany district the only one in which it is said may elect other than Hill delegates.

The selection of "Toss" Brady as State chairman, and the Albany district, it is said, is an assurance that the delegates from that district will be for Hill.

All the arguments against the calling of an early convention seems to have been put to rest, and the delegates and other leaders who insist on an early convention, and do not fear that such a convention will militate against Hill's chances for the nomination.

The date is anti-Cleveland.

It is believed that the State committee has let it be understood that he is in the city simply for the purpose of attending the reception to be tendered him by the Manhattan Club tonight, it is said that he had been in the city with the Democratic leaders regarding the political situation.

A conference of leaders and committee-men was held before the meeting of the committee, and the delegates were controlling boards of supervisors at the spring elections.

The meeting of the committee was very brief and the only business regularly transacted, and which was the purpose of the action of the following call, on the motion of Senator McCarthy of Brooklyn:

"The Democratic electors of the several Assembly districts of the State of New York are requested to meet on Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock noon, to select the usual number of delegates to represent the State at the national Democratic convention to be held at the city of Chicago on the 21st of June next."

"By order of the committee,"

EDWARD A. BRADLEY, chairman.

SAM'L A. BRADLEY, secretary.

MANLEY OF MAINE

Frankly Announces His Candidacy for Seat in Congress.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 25.—Postmaster James H. Manley of this city issued the following "open letter" today:

MY DEAR MR. MANLEY: I have received your kind letter and thank you for it.

I am aware that the statement that I do not desire the Republican nomination for Congress from this district, and that I am not a candidate for the Gov. Burleigh has been extensively circulated. This statement has been made for a purpose, but I need not assure you of its absolute falsity.

I have frankly announced my candidacy and I frankly say that I should like the nomination.

The questions for the Republicans of this district to decide are: Who will best represent the people of this district? Who will best serve the people in this position, the Republican party? I am content to leave to the Republicans of the third district the decision of these questions.

I have faith in their good judgment, and in their verdict I shall cheerfully acquiesce; if he against me, I shall loyally abide the result, and give the people my best services. If the verdict shall be in my favor, it will be my ambition to be faithful to the trusts confided to me.

I should not prize the nomination unless it came to me as the deliberate judgment of the Republicans of the third district.

You are aware that I have neither the taste nor the inclination to be a candidate for the nomination; and, further, my time not devoted to official duties will be spent in conducting, as chairman of the Republican State committee, the coming year, and in every particular to the glory of the party, and which will require the united efforts of all Republicans to ensure victory. The success of the party is paramount to the gratification of any man's personal ambition. I am, sincerely yours,

J. H. MANLEY.

HON. W. H. PEARSON, Vassalboro, Me.

WILL CLEVELAND WITHDRAW?

Quoted as Saying That New York State Is Against Him.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The history of the secret and most recent political movement in this State told for the first time, contrary to every popular notion, the story published the other day that ex-President Cleveland has contemplated for some time writing a letter announcing his withdrawal as a possible candidate for the Presidential nomination by the Republican party.

That he still intends to write such a letter is believed by some of his friends.

They will not be surprised if it is made public within three weeks.

The friends of Mr. Cleveland so far despatch of success that he was then thinking of withdrawing from the race.

To at least one person friend here in Albany he was reported to have said that the friends of Mr. Cleveland in New York were not so much for him as they were for the State.

This was the first difficulty that this new political junta had to overcome.

They sent to the ex-president and begged him not to write a letter, at any rate until they could look over the ground of the party.

He took their advice and went to Louisiana.

Then began a time of activity with his friends.

The first public manifestation of this was the publication of the letter in the club paper of the Reform Club of New York, signed by E. E. Anderson, protesting against the holding of an early State convention.

Then Cleveland men have been holding secret conferences in most of the cities of the State, and, presumably, in some of the county towns, and making notes as to what they can do at the primaries.

Mr. Cleveland has been quoted as advising them that they must not seek to create any factional differences, as he is cherishing, to bow to the will of that man.

A gentleman who has the very best sources of political information in this

A CABINET STRUGGLE.

President Harrison Not Easily Convinced of Peace.

Refused to Believe the Chilians Had Apologized Satisfactorily.

Was Persuaded at Last to Accept the Pacific Assurances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Once more President Harrison and Secretary of State Blaine have locked horns, and once more Mr. Blaine has come off victorious.

That is the inside meaning of the President's refusal to believe the Chilians had apologized satisfactorily.

It is now known that last evening, that Mr. Blaine had received from Chile a letter in which the President had expressed his gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to the Congress and to our people."

Had the President frankly expressed the state of his feelings, he would have said: "This matter has been a very distasteful one to me, no matter how pleased Mr. Blaine had gained every one of his demands."

It was the act of wisdom on his part to close the affair, and to let it go with flying colors, and satisfied alike the persons who were for upholding the dignity of the United States at any cost and those who wanted the peace preserved.

No; the President was not to be convinced. He was like butting up against a stone wall.

No argument was of any avail, and nothing would satisfy Mr. Harrison except an apology couched in different language.

When Mr. Harrison received the President's letter, he did not know what the President intended to do. They feared he would refuse to listen to reason.

Evidently a night's reflection brought him to the conclusion that the President had been officially informed of the tenor of his message, they were immensely relieved.

Thus ended the Chilean affair and the "patriotism" of Benjamin Harrison.

CONFESSED A SERIOUS CRIME.

Edgar O. Church and A. P. Moore of Providence Admit Forging a Check for a Small Amount.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29.—Edgar O. Church and Albert P. Moore confessed a high crime in the District Court today, which was committed for a very small amount of money.

Moore, who was a clerk for Starkweather & Williams, wholesale druggists here, was given several checks, one of which was for \$28.49 and made payable to Miss Mary E. Peck.

Moore pocketed this check and took it to his friend, Church, a highly connected young man.

Church said he could write a fine hand, and he endorsed the check, forging Miss Peck's name.

When the check was cashed at the Roger Williams National Bank, the teller refused to pay unless he indorsed it with his own name also.

Church signed the fictitious name of Edward F. Golden, and was paid the small sum called for on the face of the check.

The detectives worked on the case since the check was cashed, and finally got a confession from both young men made a full confession in court.

Why they were bound over to the High Criminal Court in 1900.

FIVE O'CLOCK BILL DEAD.

The Father of the Measure Practically Abandons It.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29.—An effort was made in the General Assembly today to take up the bill to close the polls at 5 o'clock on election days, but as Gov. Ladd is opposed to the measure, it was not called up any next week, and its indefinite postponement will be voted.

The committee on judiciary of the House do not want it longer on its files, and one member of the House is compelled to place it before the House.

The father of the measure has already abandoned it, and he has taken the initial steps to have the Assembly authorize the town which he represented to take up the bill.

CENTURY OF PATENTS.

Commissioner Simonds Submits His Report to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Commissioner of Patents Simonds made his annual report to Congress today. It illustrates by tables and figures the progress of the patent law for years and States from 1790 to 1890, the first century of the history of the patent office.

It contains a strong presentation of the effect of the patent law upon the development of all the industries of the country, including the agricultural, and of the benefits flowing to all classes of the people.

The commissioner makes a strong plea for additional room for the patent office clerical force, and shows that while the number of patents issued has increased, the number of clerical force has not.

He also makes a strong plea for the free silver fight at the first meeting of the committee, and the outcome of the free silver fight is presented in the House.

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First—That corporations as well as their agents and employees be made indictable.

Second, that the findings of the committee be referred to the committee on commerce and manufactures in the House of Representatives.

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The committee



TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER BOYS OF NEW YORK.

BY G. V. B. FROST, Superintendent American Telegraph Company, New York.

HERE are about 2500 messenger and telegraph boys in the great city of New York. One-half of this number are employed by the American District Telegraph Company, and the remainder are divided among three other companies.

Where do all these boys come from? Necessarily, they are residents of New York. After a day's work they would be too tired to make a long journey.

Most of them are the children of poor parents, and come from the extreme eastern and western parts of the town, the great tenement-house districts, where the humber of our people is so great.

When a boy applies for a situation we ask for his residence and put questions to him with a design to test his intelligence. We ask him what he would do if he was a messenger boy.

Nothing can surpass the grand beauty of an old bull elk, bearing his 12-inch antlers, and standing in the shape of a monarch on his hind legs.

In some parts of the West, after the settlement, the elk is still plentiful. He offers to the hunter not only the grandest trophies in the shape of his magnificent head and horns, but also an abundant supply of the best possible meat.

There is no venison upon which one can live so long without tiring as elk meat. The only drawback being that it must be eaten hot, as the fat turns into regular tallow as soon as it cools.

During the summer, while their horns are in the velvet, no true sportsman will shoot the elk, nor will he shoot cows or calves at any time save when absolutely in need of meat; but in September the velvet drops off his horns, and then each of the master bulls begins to collect a harem of cows, from five or six to 20 or 30 in number.

He keeps all the small bulls afar from his herd, and wages furious war against every rival of the same size and antler growth as himself.

At this season the bull has a very extraordinary and peculiar note. The frontiersmen call it the "bugle," and it is more like a bugle, consisting of a bar or two of music on a rising scale, followed sometimes by three or four flute-like notes.

At this time of the season of 1891 was obtained in this manner: I was traveling in the mountains, and one day I was looking at the head of a bull elk, which I had just killed.

Suddenly, as we came out into a little clearing, we saw a bull elk standing in the brush, and he came toward us with a look of defiance.

I and my companion, a tall, slender, old hunter, were standing on either side of the elk, and he came toward us with a look of defiance.

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life of a messenger boy is not over six months.

Many get tired of the business; the work is too hard, and the pay is too small, and such circumstances that they could not enter the service again.

But a considerable number drift into the vocation of telegraphy, with which in their work they are so closely connected; they become clerks in the telegraph office or managers of the district messenger offices located in different parts of the city.

Some bright boys, coming in contact with the officers of brokers, bankers or lawyers. As many as 300 of the larger boys have gradually drifted into the elevated railroad, but wherever they have gone it can be safely affirmed that, aside from personal character, the training they have received in the telegraph and messenger service has helped them on toward a business career.

(Copyright, 1892.)

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He keeps all the small bulls afar from his herd, and wages furious war against every rival of the same size and antler growth as himself.

At this season the bull has a very extraordinary and peculiar note. The frontiersmen call it the "bugle," and it is more like a bugle, consisting of a bar or two of music on a rising scale, followed sometimes by three or four flute-like notes.

At this time of the season of 1891 was obtained in this manner: I was traveling in the mountains, and one day I was looking at the head of a bull elk, which I had just killed.

Suddenly, as we came out into a little clearing, we saw a bull elk standing in the brush, and he came toward us with a look of defiance.

I and my companion, a tall, slender, old hunter, were standing on either side of the elk, and he came toward us with a look of defiance.

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other in the tank. The hair and hide on the neck and shoulders of the wapti, as the elk is more properly called, offer a nearly impenetrable shield, but the skin is so soft and pliable that it is able to catch the weaker animal in the flank as he turns, or overtake and punish him about the rump as he flees.

In this particular instance, however, I interrupted the conflict long before it had reached its conclusion, killing both combatants: one by a shot in the side and the other by a bullet in the flank as it ran.

If taken in the open, an elk can be run down by a good horse, but I have never myself tried the experiment, but three years ago, near my ranch, a cowboy with whom I have often worked on round-ups, performed the feat.

Some on the round-up, and was driving some cattle out of a brush patch at the bottom of a coulee, when an elk sprang up directly ahead of him and went off at the swinging trot characteristic of the species.

A trotting elk can go all day, but it is obliged to keep its head down, and it is very fast for a few hundred rods, it speeds it up.

The cowboy on his speedy, wary little pony, instantly dashed at the elk, forced it to gallop, and kept it on the run for the hour, until it began to tire. He then came alongside and threw his rope over the horns, and was unable to master it until another cowboy, unable to ride up and shot it with a revolver.

(Copyright, 1892.)

When the two men and Joe Maxwell reached the room, which was one of a series of small, low-ceilinged rooms, of the old tavern, Mr. Deomertari carefully closed the door, and the weather was pleasant enough. It was the fall of 1884.

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HOWARD'S LETTER.

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But papers are factors only, as individuals are factors only, and like the car of juggernaut, which once started stops not in its management of men, women and children, regardless of age, sex or condition, so the notable feature of the Hill programme is progress without swerving.

No man can study the career of Senator Hill without being struck by his programmed procedure. With an iron nerve and a tremendous will, and an utter disregard of advice, counsel, threats, promises, after the programme is determined upon, he goes on.

Now, there is a lesson to be learned. I was very much impressed, a few days since, when talking with a dealer in such fabrics, at what he said about importations for spring and summer wear, and I found that he and his confederates are not thinking today of sealskin overcoats, cold as the winter is; of arctic, nasty as our pavements are; of skating, excellent as the ice formation is; of jangling bells, and furry robes, and dashing steeds, and shapely sleighs, magnificent as the riding is, but of laws, and muslins, and calicoes, and prints, and summer silks, and gauzy bonnets, and fluffy material for dog-day wear. Last summer, when the humors of the atmosphere were such as to make men crazy, turn angels into devils, and upset creation in every material sense, our shores were filled with men, and women, and children, wearing sealskin overcoats, upon furs, with thick flannels, upon the warmest possible woollen garments, preparing for the biting blasts of this winter.

Why?

And that's precisely what I mean by saying that Senator Hill and his friends are working on a programme.

Nothing can swerve them from their purpose.

They may fail in the ultimate, but that

Hill's Career as a Lesson in Individuality.

Inflexible Purpose Illustrated by the Lives of Abolitionists.

Moral: "Give the Boys a Chance to Show Themselves."

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Whatever may be the outcome, Senator B. Hill is today the most prominent Democratic figure in the country.

New England Democrats know of him, politically, quite as much as any of the rest of the country.

Aside from his partisan views, looked at from a purely personal point of view, the senator is most interesting individuality. In many respects he is a typical American, lacking only in that there is no Mrs. Hill, and therefore no little Hills to clap their hands with joy at papa's triumphs.

He seems to me a peculiar illustration of the constancy of purpose. When he was a boy he made up his mind to be president of the United States.

That's nonsense.